THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Huste-Lecture. Booth's theater-Ranger Bumpty. Buly's New Theoree-Tie Soyal Mildy. Fifth Avenue Theoree-La Solle Heens. Grand Oyers House-Prits in Ireland. Baverty's Theatre-The S one. Konter & Hist's Garden-Court Madison square Theat, e-Hard Kirks.

Standard theatre-Hobinson Cruses, Esq. San transfero Minstrets-Lave's Radurance. Theatre Comique—Mailigan Guard Surprise. Tony Pastor's Theatre—The Strengs. Union Square Theatre—The Faiss Friend. Wallack's The tre-The Liar Windsor Theater-Mary Caly.

Grant Appealing to the Negroes. Gen. GRANT is coming home by the way of New Orleans, where it is believed his reception by the negroes will help him on in his march toward the White House-toward

the third term and an empire. Rich men in New York, it is said, have promised to echo the voice of the negroes. They promise that if Gen. GRANT will come to New York they will give him such a reception as no man ever had before.

Well, there never before was such a man as GRANT-that is, in this country, He is the only President we have ever had willing to overthrow a usage and tradition dating from Washington. He is the only President we have ever had willing to con-

Let Gen. GRANT have his negro reception at New Orleans repeated and exaggerated by the monarchists of this city.

It will only hasten his deserved downfall.

vert our Republic into an Empire.

A Strange Proceeding.

An extraordinary spectacle is furnished fast now in the city of San Francisco. On the allegation that riots are apprehended there, portions of the regular army have been summoned to the city. A company of the First Cavalry and a company of the Eighth Infantry were the first to arrive trom Camp Halleck, Nevada; two more companies are on the way from Portland, Oregon: and it is said that Major-Gen. McDowell proposes to concentrate in San Francisco all the available troops west of the Rocky Mountains.

What authority is there for this demonstration? No proclamation from the Gov. ernor of California announces an insurrection in the State; no constitutional call has been made by him or by the State Legislature upon the Federal authorities. It seems that a Mr. BEE, Vice-Consul for China, has busied himself in the matter, and has written to Haves; but nobody pretends that the condition of affairs exists in which the army may perform the duties incumbent on the police and the militia.

Both Mr. HAYES and Mr. ALEXANDER RAM-SEY are understood to disclaim having issued orders for the military occupation of San Francisco; hence if Gen. McDowell has undertaken it without orders, and of his own motion, the case becomes still stranger. Both HAYES and RAMSEY, however, learn from the current news that troops are concentrating at the Presidio, for possible future use in San Francisco, and they approve the proceeding by their silence.

There is no pretence that California is without local protection. By her latest official returns, she has an organized militia force of 7 generals, 88 general staff officers, 42 regimental field and staff officers, 120 company officers, and 2,340 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men-total, nearly 2,600 officers and men, of whom the greater part are in San Francisco. This militia force is three times larger than that of Maine, which, during its late unpleasant-Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, or Kansas. Only four States in the Union with a smaller population have more organized militia-

They are effective troops, too. Not long ago the California militia team, representing the militia marksmen of the Pacific coast, vanquished all the other militia teams at Creedmoor, and thus demonstrated that in one of the most essential qualifications of soldiers they were proficient. How is it, then, that with no requisition for troops, and no subsisting insurrection, regulars from all over the Pacific States are summoned to San Francisco?

troops.

It was under HAYES that the country learned to use army troops for the duties devolving primarily on the local constabulary and militia. The Governors of Penn sylvania, West Virginia, and other States besought aid from Washington at the first alarm. Mr. ALEXANDER RAMSEY'S predecessor distinguished himself by recommending to Congress the increase of the army, for this purpose, to 40,000 men. Congress not only did not grant that increase, but passed a law setting bounds to the calling in of the army in civil and local disturbances. It may be well for Congress to see that this law is not infringed in San Francisco.

Cameron and his Democratic Friends.

time of Senator Camenon's election as Chairman of the Republican National Committee that one reason for putting him in charge of the desperate fight this year was to be found in his personal relations with certain Southern Senators, who might be useful in case of a disputed count, as in 1877. But from the confirmation of Marshal KERENS-who will doubtless appoint eacht hundred or a thousand partisan deputies at \$5 per day to carry Philadelphia this year, as he did in 187s, according to the testimony taken by the WALLACE Committeeit appears that the influence of Cameron relations with the alleged Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, who confirms his most important political agents and defends Brady's Ring contractors, are still more peculiar.

Mr. Wallace, having very skilfully elicited and collated the conclusive evidence of KEHENS's misconduct in office, and having denounced him and his partisan methods in a powerful set speech, withdraws all pretence of opposition to Mr. Cameron's grossly unfit nomination, and has him confirmed with his individual "advice and consent." It must have been a remarkable pressure both in kind and degree that produced this result! The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and especially the people of Philadelphia, who, under the domination of the Ring, can scarcely imagine what an honest election would be like, will feel the weight of this blow-the terrible force of KERENS'S prostituted power under the direction of them, they will know whom to thank.

does not deny his handiwork. On the contrary, he attempts to defend it on the ground that it was based on a disreputable trade for census enumerators or some equally petty and politically worthless offices in the city of Philadelphia.

A New Game Law for Our Fish Markets.

Among the printed bills which we have lately received from Albany is the following: "An act to regulate the manner of sale of fresh fish in

"An act to resultate the manner of sale of fresh fish in the New York city markets.

The People of the lines of New York, represented in Semate and Assemble, the semate as follows:

SECTION 1. All fresh fish shall bereafter be bought and sold in the New York city markets by the pound only, except by retail.

SEC 2. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a mislemeaner.

SEC 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

It appears that this bill was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. TRAVIS, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Game Laws, reported favorably from that committee, and sent to the Committee of the Whole. Whether any further action has yet been taken upon it we are not informed.

We have caused inquiry concerning this somewhat remarkable measure to be made among the principal fish dealers in this city, and learn that they know nothing of it. They are at a loss to account for the attempted interference with their methods of doing business, and ask what good reason can be assigned for requiring them to sell fish by the pound, when the buyer prefers to purchase by the barrel, box, or dozen.

An indication of the origin of the bill is afforded by the fact that it was referred to the Committee on the Game Laws. It is probably designed to check some custom of the fish trade which is distasteful to sportsmen. We think that legislation has already gone about far enough in this direction, however, and has imposed a sufficient number of restrictions on the many for the benefit of a favored few. The list of acts, not wrong in themselves, which the statute books of this State declare to be crimes, is already too long; yet here we have a new law proposed which will render a wholesale fish dealer liable to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary and a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars if he sells a score of

codfish by count instead of weight. If the Legislature has received from the Committee on Game Laws any statement of their reasons for reporting this bill favorably, those reasons ought certainly to be made public. In the absence of explanation, the measure seems to deserve nothing but emphatic condemnation.

The Republican Opponents of Grant.

There is a good deal of hostility in the Republican party to the nomination of Gen. GRANT by the Chicago Convention. But this opposition is so irresolute, captious, illogical, and cowardly that there is no certainty of its success as now led. These anti-Grant Republicans are irreso-

lute because they frequently change their line of attack upon the arrogant promoters of a third term, and at the first show of deflance are wont to fall back from positions that were assumed without counting the cost of holding them against all comers. They are captious because of an unwillingness to cooperate for the attainment of a common object with those who fail to discern the exalted qualities of the Fraudulent President, or the financial wisdom of John Sherman, or the superior purity of Mr. Blaine. They are illogical because they do not strike at the vulnerable point of their adversary by assailing the corruptions of Grant's first and second terms, but, on the contrary, set out with the declaration that they do not impure the motives of those who are plotting for a restoration of the old regime, with its venal favorites and festering abominations. They are cowardly because at the very start they abandon their vantage ground by either omitting to say that under no circumstances will they vote ness, did not call for Federal troops. It is for Grant, or by volunteering to proclaim

It is noteworthy that no leading Republican who has avowed his hostility to a third term-not even Mr. George William Cur-Tis-has mustered courage enough to declare that if GRANT is nominated he will oppose his election. These gentlemen will declaim to their Republican brethren about the impolicy and even the temerity of presenting a candidate who is held in disfavor by large numbers of the party; but not a man of them ventures to say that if he is presented they will do what they can to deeat him! On the contrary, if any of these disaffected leaders happen to give voice to their repugnance to a third term in rather loud tones, they seem to be frightened at their own audacity, and make haste to cover their retreat by abjectly admitting that they will support GRANT if the Chicago Convention tells them it is their duty to do so. Indeed, most of the conspicuous anti-Grant Republicans appear to be trying to push their followers into a fight where they themselves are unwilling to lead. They cannot hope to win the battle by pursuing this craven line of policy. Their antagonists are the most intrepid, unscrupulous partisans that ever dominated a political faction. Now, do those who assume to speak for the Republican opponents of a third term imagine that they will deter the managers of the Grant machine by lying down on the track and plaintively protesting that if its course is not stayed they will be run We warned the Democratic party at the over and ground to powder under its wheels?

A Great Danger Ahead.

Senator CAMPENTER commenced his speech on the PORTER case with these words: "A careful observer of the tendency of the times canof this to see that on every hand, and in every branch of to Covernment, we are rapidly advancing toward con didation and centralization of power as against the

Point is given to this declaration by recent decisions of the Supreme Court, which have gone beyond all former experience in invading the local authority of the States, and in asserting monstrous doctrines is not confined to Southern Senators. His that, carried to their logical consequence, would destroy the constitutional system under which we live, and erect a centralized despotism at Washington.

It is no longer a question of State rights in a political sense that is to be considered. but whether the autonomy and independence of the States are to be preserved in their recognized spheres of action at home. Partisan decisions of the Supreme Court have constantly struck at the States since the civil war, all aiming to subordinate them to a consolidated power, wholly unknown to the charter of liberty.

JEFFERSON thought this Court one of the greatest dangers to free institutions, whenever a partisan majority should control its judgments. The records of the last fifteen years attest the truth of that prediction, not only by a wild departure from the accepted construction of the Constitution, but by conflicting decisions made for party purposes and to subserve special objects, as in CAMERON-in November next. If they go | the legal tender cases. The Court may be down under the cruel odds thus piled upon | said to legislate, for it construes the laws

peachment, which the political Judges know how to avoid.

Among the momentous questions dependng on the Presidential election next November, none is more important than the reconstruction of the Supreme Court. The new President will probably have the appointment of five Judges during the first two years of his term, and they will constitute a majority of that tribunal of last resort. The country knows by bitter cost what sort of Judges Grant would appoint if he had the power. He put BRADLEY and STRONG on the bench, two railroad attorneys, to reverse the judgment of the Court that would have secured specie payments ten years ago, and have prevented the panic of 1873. They were appointed solely to protect the interests of corporations that wanted to pay their debts in cheap money.

This is one of the gravest perils of the near future, and demands the most thought-

A Categorical Answer.

ful attention.

Mr. John Kelly makes this inquiry: Suppose Mr. Joun KELLY should be nominated, will

Mr. Dana and Mr. Tilben support the nominee, or go over and join the Republicans to try and defeat him ! We do not know why the name of the edi-

tor of THE SUN should be coupled with Mr. TILDEN'S in such an inquiry. We are neither the partner nor the conscience keeper of Mr. TILDEN, and we cannot an-

For ourselves we can unhesitatingly an-

If Mr. KELLY should be nominated at Cincinnati we should yield to him a most earnest support.

Hesitate between JOHN KELLY for four years and GRANT for life ?- NEVER!

The political debates in each branch of Congress yesterday were not of such absorbing interest as to electrify the country. Indeed, they were so lacking in features that they would not be missed if dropped out of the Record en-True, Mr. CONKLING contrived to switch off Mr. McDonald from his defence of Firz JOHN PORTER to an attack on Gen. McDowell, but the war of words at one time promised was averted, and Mr. McDonalD ended his twodays' speech. The Republicans who hastened to defend HAYES from the onslaught made by Mr. House did little more than call names The important act of the day was the favorable reporting to the House of the bill restricting Chinese immigration.

Connected with Mr. BLAINE's machine in Maine, there seems to be an attachment especially designed to misrepresent and slander the leading men on the other side. To judge from the reports sent over the country by the Augusta agent of the Associated Press and others, there is no Democratic party left in Maine since the establishment of a Republican Legislature by opinion of the Supreme Court; while the few Democrats who have not been driven into exile have been either exterminated or converted to BLAINE Republicanism. After the recent municipal elections, for instance, a special despatch was sent to the New York Oribune, and other newspapers, by Mr. BLAINE's lieutenant in Bath, announcing "a magnificent Republican victory" in that city. "There were 1,192 Republican votes thrown," said the despatch. "The Hon. F. B. Torney, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, voted a full Republican ticket." Bath has always been the strongest Republican city in Maine, but Mr. BLAINE's friend neglected to report that at the late election the Republican ticket came within 147 votes of defeat. The statement regarding the Chairman of the Democratic Committee is pronounced by that gentleman himself an impudent falsehood.

They say THEODORE THOMAS has finally determined to go away from Cincinnati. It is a dreadful pity. What will the newspapers of that town do now? As long as Thomas was there, they could always get an interesting subject by creating a row with him; but when he is gone they will have no means of lending extraordinary interest to their columns. Perhaps, however, they may turn their attention to the long standing struggle between Deacon Rich-ARD SMITH and his wicked partners. If they will do this in earnest, all esponsing the cause of the truly good man, they may convert of Ohio, to the whole country, and, indeed, to

Victoria, the Apache chief, who, according to all the rules of war, ought to be defeated. discomfited, and demoralized, has lately reappeared it is thought, in the neighborhood of the San Andreas and McCombras Mountains, where three men have been killed. He has only thirty men with him, and is to be attacked by three battalions, consisting, first, of Company B. Company C. Company H. Company L. and Company M of the Ninth Cavalry, and Company L of the Sixth Cavalry, together with a force of Apache scouts; secondly, Company A. Company D. Company F, and Company G. Ninth Cavalry; thirdly, Company E. Company I, and Company K. Ninth Cavalry, a portion of the Fifteenth Infantry, and a body of Navajo scouts. If this force is not large enough others will be added.

Judge SINNOTT says that the charge of drunkenness now sprung upon him is falsehood from beginning to end;" that he had no intimation or suspicion that it was to be made, and that he believes it to be the outcome of a political and social conspiracy against him. After this denial the Justice will have the benefit of that presumption of innocence which is the right of every accused man until the accusation is made good by convincing proof.

The Park Commissioners have secured the services of a veteran engineer who has done notable work, and a great deal of it. So far, so

good. The little State of Costa Rica is credited with a towering ambition that might befit a more extensive domain. According to Panama advices, she proposes to drive all the Central American States into one republic, with herself, probably, at the head. For this purpose she has bought an additional steamer, and fitted it up as a war ship. It is at least to be hoped that Costa Rica will develop her ambitious plans and bring them to a conclusion, one way or the other, before the establishment of an interoceanie canal. Gen. GUARDIN's aspirations, if correctly reported, may also make the acquisition of the Chiriqui tract, which lies on the Costa Rica border, a less easy task than Ancient Mariner THOMPSON expects.

When the proposition was made in the House on Tuesday to extend Mr. House's time by unanimous consent, Mr. Congen of Michigan thought it seemly to bawl out: "Let the gentleman finish his speech; there are two or three sentences I have not heard before," We dare say Mr. Cononn mistook this impertinence

Virginia is well rid of a Legislature that has done her anything but credit. Next time the old Mother of Presidents should exercise more care in picking out her lawmakers.

The most characteristic of the London newspaper utterances, the morning after the DISBAELI dissolution bombahell, was that of one wise journal that the announcement should cause no surprise "-the chances being that that journal was more astounded than even some of its fellows.

An examination of the petroleum products of Burmsh and Arakan, in India, has been made with great scientific thoroughness.

Fahr.-being, indeed, often spoken of as " Rangoon tar "-and contains paraffine to the extent, sometimes, of more than ten per cent, The Arakan olis are sometimes as transparent and light colored as brandy.

By some oversight the members of the Bar Association adjourned on Tuesday evening without thronging around the secretary's table and taking the testotal pledge, individually and collectively. Are we to have this interesting and impressive spectacle at the next meeting?

In Sacramento, yesterday, the Republicans elected their municipal ticket, except for together. Conkling has gone too far. He is at the Chief of Police, who was secured by the the bottom of all these Albany troubles. Gov. Democrats and Workingmen. As things go now, in California, that exception is rather im-

The appointment of Capt. THOMAS BYRNES to the head of the Detective Department of the Municipal Police is not enough. The present detectives are simply detailed patrolmen, who receive a salary of \$1,200 a year, and who are compelled to pay their own expenses. The result is that the more work they do the less they receive. They are known to all thieves and ourglars, and in many cases act as intermediaries between the robbers and those who are robbed. The sooner the whole system is changed by act of Legislature the better.

New York city is paying salaries year after year to a horde of useless officeholderssleek rats in the public bin. The process of thinning them out cannot begin too soon.

Does it begin to dawn upon Democratic Senators that Firz John Ponten was not a judicious political investment?

The views of G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., on "Cheerfulness as a Duty," are explained in a prose article which appears in the Public Ledger, side by side with a column of his best obituary productions. "A cheerful disposition," he writes, " is always to be regarded as a cause for sincere congratulation." He continues:

"Of course, like every other faculty, this differs largely, recording to temperament. Some are born with supply natures; they seem to breathe in gladness with the air and it exheles from them like a sweet and exhibaration fragrance."

Professionally, G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., is a writer of obituary verse. He is therefore more or less constantly occupied in work that induces sombre reflections. But it is a suppose that G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., is a melancholy person in private life. On the contrary, he is habitually chipper.

The WESTON-O'LEARY walking match, now. proceeding leisurely in San Francisco, takes place in Mechanics' Pavilion, under the ASTLEY belt rules, with Mr. Busny as stakeholder, and a judge for each of the two rival walkers, besides the referee. The race began at 1 A. M., Monday, and will wind up at 11 P. M. of Saturday, and the stakes purport to be \$5,000 a side. Why Weston and O'LEARY should have gone as far west as they could possibly get from New York for their race is a mystery which subsequent developments may throw light upon: but if it were with a view to making more gate money than here, they have probably by time found out their mistake. Mechanics' Pavilion is not a Gilmore's Garden in any case, and the sale of tickets has not been heavy. Nor has the walking thus far been of a kind to encourage a rush, the pace being by no means fast, and there being but two competitors on the track.

What a dirty city this was yesterday!

AN IMPORTANT AVERMENT

Mr. Tilden Said to be Broken Down in Bodily Strength.

From the News and Course NEW YORK, March 5 .- I had occasion to address a few words to Mr. S. J. Tilden to-day on a matter not related to politics, and was surprised see how infirm the old man has become since

the campaign of 1876. I had a good deal of business which often brought me into contact with him in the fall of 1876, so that I know pretty well what his condition was then. From a hale old man he has changed so that he apparently belongs more properly in the ranks of those who have finished this life's work than among the contestants for

political honors.

He appeared to-day to be as weak and infirm as a man 80 years old. His hands shook as if iarger than that of New Hampshire, Vermont, Maryland, Virginia, Alabama, Texas.

that if he is regularly nominated at Chicago
ihe loss of Tugonouz Thomas into an occasion
of great moral gain to Cincinnati, to the State

with palsy; his eyes wandered about in the
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ithe loss of Tugonouz Thomas into an occasion
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vacant manner peculiar to very old men near

and they failed utterly. Now that the seventy their last end. I also noticed what appeared to be a strange effort on his part to conceal the tremor of his hands; as if in the hopes of steadying them he made several efforts to grasp his watch chain, always failing, because his old fingers would not close tightly around it. He walks slowly, with an amble suggestive of great age or infirmity. He may be a cunning old fox, as his enemies

suggest, but he is a very feeble old fox, who can scarcely hope to live much longer and certainly not to do any active work.

THE CHINESE QUESTION AGAIN. A New Debate Imminent Over Restricting Immigration.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- An effort will be made very soon to pass another bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States. The bill passed for this purpose in the last Congress was vetoed by Mr. Haves, Mr. Goode then introduced a bill to prohibit Chinese immigration, which he urged was drawn expressly to surmount the objections made by Mr. Hayes to the first bill, with respect of its interference with treaty stipu-lations. The Committee on Education and Later to-day reported favorants with slight amendments Mr. Goode's bill. I provides that a master of a vessel owned to whole or in part by a crimen of the United States. provides that a master of a vessel owned in whole or in partby a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall had being from China to the United States in one veysage more than fifteen Chinese passengers. For each passengerranen on hard and heading within the purisdetion of the United States, in excess of the prescribed fifteen, the master shall be fined thoo and may be imprisoned for not more than six months. Mosters of vessels brunging Chinese to fits country are required to deliver to the Collector of Customs at the port of arrival a sworm list of Chinese passengers on file vessel, ander the same penalties as are imposed for neclector refusal to deliver a manifest of cargo. The penalties imposed in the bill are to be licins upon the vessels violating its provisions. The Consular officer of the United States at any nort from which vessels taking Chinese passengers may depart shall not give a certificate for more than fifteen passengers on any one vessel. The act does not apply to persons rescuel from ship week in the voyage of and by the vessel bringing the same within the inrisdiction of the United States. The act is to take effect from the first of July, 1880.

the same within the inrisdiction of the United States. The act is to take effect from the first of July, 1880.

There is intie doubt of the passage of this bill by the House. The representatives of the far Western States are doing all in their power to secure votes for the bill, and the Blame rearty in the House will support the measure for the political benefit they hope will result to their entertain in consequence among the voters on the Pacific slope. Mr. Hutchins of New York opposed the bill in committee, and will debate against its passage in the House. against its passage in the House.

Gen. Butler's Lecture.

In Steinway Hall on Sunday evening next Gen Ben) F. Butler will deliver a lecture on "The Irish Soldier in America." The lecture is under the auspices s the Veterant orps of the sixty minth Regiment for the sensell of the starting more to breastd. Mr. steinway are given the bull free of reid. These is all thy cents such, may be had at the door or of any member of the orps.

Changing the License System in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Commissioners of Police and ended after Monday next, to charge \$100 for a hotel in case to sell all kinds of liquors, and \$50 or a storekeep-er's license. The signatures of twenty respectable pro-erty holders to a petition will be necessary to obtain a buffleenee.

A New Railroad.

TRENTON, March 10.-Articles of association The mud volcances of Burmah are, it appears.

An even being a tender cases. The Court may be said to legislate, for it construes the laws with a revisory power beyond the reach of the sunderstand that Senator Wallace Congress and the Executive, except by imGRANT AND ANTI-GRANT.

The Legislative Rupture Traced to Grantle -The Quarrels of the Republicans,

ALBANY, March 10 .- The Republican party in this State—if the diagnosis of some of its own leaders is to be accepted—is in a more perilous condition now than at any previous period of its existence. The revolt in Albany against Gov. Cornell is said to be the outbreak of a feeling which extends from Montauk to Chautaugua. One of the anti-Conkling lenders said: Nothing short of the absolute abandonment

of the third term scheme will bring the party

Cornell, when he came into office, desired to

make his administration acceptable to the peo-

ple. He could not afford to offend Smyth, but he

wanted him to leave the Insurance Department

of his own accord. He sent for him and offered

him his choice of two other positions. Smyth

asked time to consult with Conkling. Conkling

said No peremptorily. He declared that it would be cowardly to surrender to soreheads and disaffected Republicans. Smyth must be reappoint ed to the Insurance Department, he said, and the Senate must be made to confirm him. Con nell's virtue was not vigorous enough to resist this order. He wanted to reward Smyth, obey Conkling, and avoid giving offence to the peo ple, all at the same time. When he found that he had undertaken a bigger job than he could perform, he defied public sentiment and stuck to his friends. You see the result. He has already lost his influence with the Legislature, two-thirds of the Republican newspapers of the State are out in open condemnation of his acts, and he enters on the third month of his term weaker than any other Executive for twenty years. Mr. Conkling, however, will not consent to the yielding of a single point. He has cast his political future on the chance of Grant's renomination. In every criticism of Smyth he discovers a covert attack on Grantism. He feels that if he sacrifices a single henchman who is working in his cause to what he calls popular clamor, the machine itself may break down, foreing him to abandon his main purpose. He is therefore stubborn and imlovable. He would not heed the lesson of the Utica Convention. He found there that the galleries were for Blaine, and that his boasted majority of two to one was reduced to a beggarly thirty-five, made up in part of contesting dele gates who got the seats that belonged to the other men. But he carried his programme out with dogged obstinacy, and even now he professes to believe that the people are overwhelmingly for Grant, Last year, when charges were preferred against Smyth, the Senate dismissed the accusations almost as a matter of course. The same thing happened the year before. It is not claimed that since his last trial the Superintendent has offended against the law in his official capacity. To account, therefore, for the intenso feeling now existing against him you must seek the cause in other directions. It was not till he played a snap game for Grant, by calling the Albany caucuses at six hours' notice, that his continuance in office became impossible. Since that day his cause has been a hopeless one. Smith of the Evening Journal tried to excuse him, and was driven out of the editorship in consequence, Conkling forced Smith on the Utica Convention as its presiding officer, and nearly lost control of a body previously packed in his interest. At every step these workers for Grant, shrewd men though they are, have grown weaker and weaker by reason of the weight they are forced to carry. Let them keep on in their present ourse, and long before the Chicago Convention assembles there will not be enough left of the

Grant movement to make a decent funeral." A sturdy supporter of the third term took an entirely different view of the situation. He said: "This trouble over the Superintendent of Insurance is a local and personal quarrel, magnified into undue proportions by men who have a selfish interest in compassing Mr. Smyth's defeat, Hamilton Harris, after getting several good round sums from the Insurance Department, quarrelled with the Superintendent because he could not get more. He is a shrewd. unscrupulous politician, and by forming an alliance with the men who have always been foremost in abusing him, he has succeeded in organizing a powerful lob-by to defeat the Governor's nominations. The Presidential canvass does not enter even remotely into this controversy. The opponents of Gen. Grant at the Utica Convention resorted to every device known to politics to votes of the State are pledged against them, they come down here to Albany to make faces at the Governor and to abuse Senator Conkling in his absence. There is nothing to fear in these foolish exhibitions of spite. As sure as the dawn of the 2d of June, when the Republican Convention assembles in Chicago, Ulysses Grant will be nominated for President of the United States. His friends have perfect confidence in his strength, and they are not to be driven from their purpose by the bluster of Blaine or the squalling of Sperman. Our candidate was never defeated, and while he is able to take the field we will accept no weaker leader." An anti-Conkling Republican was asked what he had to say to this declaration, and be replied: If that is a trustworthy forecast of the future, would advise the Democrats to nominate their best man. There is trouble ahead in the Repub-

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

Decisions in the Courts in Payor of the Western Union Company.

OLATHE, Kan., March 10 .- The questions nvolved in the injunction applied for by the Western Union Telegraph Company, restraining the Kansas Pacific Hallroad Company from using or retaining its wires, lately seized by the ratirond company, having been referred to Judge Stevens of the State Court of Kansas, was decided by him to-day. His decision sustains the telegraph company, and an order for the restoration of the wires to the Western Union Company will be entired for atome.

New Omnans. March 10.—In the matter of the neutron of the American Union Telegraph Company, flied in the said isolation for the United States Court, to force see the mortrage on the New Orleans and M. blie Raironal, and praying that the court would allow said American Union Company to hall a line along the subgraphs of the pelittoner allowing it to enter and build, but authorized said telegraph commany to fail to pelittoner allowing it to enter and build, but authorized said telegraph commany to prosecute any suit or legal proceeding of expresentables any right which they might navo railroad company, having been referred to

WASHINGTON, March 10.-In the House, Mr. ibrell (Dem., Tenn.), from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back the fall to prevent the with

Mr. Dincella-feff Davis is not a pensioner, Mr. Directi-1 am responsible for all I say here and Mr. Directi-1 am responsible for all I say here and Mr. Congress I fair rectionark as thousandly of the gentleman and the occasion. Mr. Conger-" Eisewhere" is good. The buil was placed on the calendar.

WASHINGTON, March 10,-There was a spirited elate in the relate looky over the protect by residents f the Indian Territory against the bill creating a just rial

The Indian Protest Against Being Robbed.

Gen. Pryor's Political Disabilities. WASHINGTON, March 10.—Mr. Kernan pre-sented to the Secont the political of flower A Pre-wier the removal of political dissipilities. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Danklefen's Bellef.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see in to day's few a puzzle (tig "three strokes" one), which I believe is the same one Napoleon the First gave to a prisoner condensed to death. The prisoner was given a certain time in which to note. In case the successful was to be rewarded with his life and liberty.

The prisoner did it, and so can I.

Ngw Yorg, March 10.

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THE DANGER OF A NEW WAR IN EUROPE

Come from Them

The Complications in Turkey, and What May

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16 .- For a month

past we have been living comparatively in a political luil. Since the Koelle incident suddonly burst upon us like a storm in a teacup. there has been nothing to vary the monotony of Pera existence, so far as events are concerned. but it does not follow that there is no storm brewing. In fact, as a rule, a quiet winter not unusually precedes a lively spring, and there are many indications that the present year will not prove an exception. The interesting point is what form the disturbance will take and what will give rise to it; whether it will spring from the elements which are at work within the Turkish empire or arise from European complications without. Notwithstanding the assurances which we are constantly receiving from the Governments which took part in the Congress of Berlin, that the peace of Europe was secured and the Eastern problem solved by that event, it would be folly to be deluded by any such interested and sanguine predictions. There are several formidable questions arising out of that treaty which are far from settlement, while the new political situations which it

created are full of danger. First and foremost are the engagements which the Government of Turkey came under to Europe in general by the treaty, and to England in particular, by the Cyprus convention, to institute reforms throughout the empire. Secondly there is the question of the Greek frontier still unsettled. Thirdly, there are clauses in the treaty still to be fulfilled in respect of the cession to Montenegro of certain districts of northern Albania. Fourthly, there is the internal fluancial question; and, fifthly, the eastern Roumelian question. All these are elements of disturbance within.

Among those that are without, and which breaten the peace of Europe in a measure more or less irrespective of Turkey, but still involving her in grave dangers, is the threatening at titude of Germany, France, and Russia toward each other indicated by the increased armaments of these powers, combined with the collision of Russian, Italian, and Austrian Interests in the Christian provinces of Turkey and on the shores of the Adriatic, and of Russian and English interests in the Asiatic provinces of the empire, and in Persia and central Asia. [3 Although perhaps intrinsically no one of these questions has any special interest for American readers, still, as containing within them the germs of a possible European war, it may be worth while to go into them a little in detail.

The question of reform is exceedingly danger us. In the first place, it was a fatal mistake at the Congress of Berlin to establish as an international principle the right of certain privileged powers to interfere whenever they thought proper in the internal affairs of another European power. By the Cyprus convention England acquired a special right in this respect, but as Russia has got it under a general clause in the treaty, the possibility of a collision between England and Russia depends entirely upon the caprice of either one of those Governments. So far as maiadministration exists, there is enough of it in Asia Minor at this moment to warrant either Russia or England under their treaty rights in interfering, and as soon as one should exercise this right it would involve a military invasion by the other. Under these circumstances the Turkish Government does not know which to suspect and dislike the more-the reformatory tendencies of Russia or those of England. Turkey feels herself in the position of the bone over which two dogs are about to quarrel, and hates both dogs cordially.

Since England did not come to her rescue during the war with men, or after the war with money, a profound distrust has taken possession of the Turkish official mind in regard to her intentions. This has been strengthened by the policy she has adopted; first, by the acquisition of Cyprus, and secondly, by the appointment of military Consuls and Vice-Consuls all through Asia Minor, the attempt to establish a gendarmerie officered by English officers, and a constant diplomatic pressure and interference in her affairs. Her policy, in fact has been exactly that most calculated to excite suspicion and mistrust, and to wound Turkish susceptibilities. The policy of Russia, on the other hand, has been carefully framed on the opposite principle. Perceiving the mistake of England, she has abstained from all complaint or remonstrance. Although the Christian population of Armenia is subject to far more persebeat him. They had the Custom House, the | cution and ill treatment at the hands of the Kurds than ever the Bosnians or Bulgari-ans were from the resident Moslems, Russia leaves them to their fate. The sufferings of Armenian Christians now awake no sympathies in her. She hands over the ungrateful task of trying to introduce reform to England, insidiously whispering into the ear of the Sultan that he must beware of her perfidious designs, and even audaciously comparing the policy which England is now pursuing in Asia Minor with that which she herself pursued in Bulgaria. The consequence is that at this moment the Turkish Government is leaning for protection and advice to Russia, rather than to her old traditional ally, and resisting and op-posing in every possible way the attempts of the latter to introduce reform. By so doing she is playing the game of Russia, who wishes to sec abuses increase at the same time that she produces an alienation between Turkey and England, so that when the time comes she may throw off the mask, and march across the Kars frontier into Armenia on her way to Jerusalem. which she has now substituted as her great ambition for Constantinople, Since the treaty of Berlin, the capital of the Turkish empire has been removed forever from her grasp; but inasmuch as her Asiatic frontier is not further removed from the Mediterranean than her European frontier is from the Algean, and Alexandretta is only half as far from Egypt as Constantinople is, she would be in a more powerful position with that port of the Mediean in her possession than if she held the Bosporus, while the occupation of Pales-

tine would flatter the religious sentiments of the Russian nation. Unfortunately, the Turkish Government seems blind to this danger, and mistakes the efforts which England is making to give Russia. no excuse for intervention by insisting on reforms, for a desire of the British Government to stanin possession of Asia Minor, or, at all events, to obtain a prependerating political influence there. The result will be either that England will give up the attempt to reform Asia Minor in despair, in which case the Russians will march into it; or, foreseeing that, she will ndopt an aggressive policy toward. Turkey, and engage in an active military interference, which will alienate the Turkish Government and throw it completely into the arms of Russia.

This unfortunate state of affairs arises en-

tirely from the mistake of trying to reform the extremities of the empire instead of the centre, and of discriminating between different classes of the Turkish population. The only remedy for the existing unbappy state of things in Tur-key would be the introduction of the constitution attempted by Midhat Pasha, with a popullar chamber at Constantinople. Such of your readers as are interested in this question will find it fully treated in the current number of the Fortuightly Review in an article entitled Turkish Facts and British Fallacies," From all this it will appear that the question of the and England, sanctioned by treaty and convention, is full of danger to Turkey, and certain sooner or later to reopen the Eastern question.

We now come to the unsettled difficulty of the Greek frontier. It was recommended by the treaty of Berlin that Turkey should make a ssion of territory to Greece. Not that Groupe had any right to acquire Turkish territory other than a sentimental one, and hence Europe could not do more than recommend to Turkey that the Greek national aspiration should be satisfied, and the danger of war averted. For the last eighteen months negotiations on the upper have been going on between Turkey and Greece, the former feeling that a recommendation does not imply an obligation, and the latter insisting that the frontier suggested at Berlin should actually become the

new Greek frontier. Apart from the fact that Turkey maintains that she cannot be compolled to give any territory at all, she puts a different interpretation from Greece on the line of frontier suggested. The English Government has now proposed that a sechnical commission shall be appointed to decide exactly which line of frontier was meant; but, inasmuch as Turkey is not bound to accept the decision of the Commission, the matter will not be much advanced. It is one upon which no agreement is likely to be come to without an ultimate appeal to arms, and here again is a difficulty of a very serious nature, and which

may produce grave complications, The Monteneurin question is quite as pregnant with danger. The treaty of Berlin arbitrarily decided that two districts of northern Albania, called Plava and Gussinje, the inhab. itants of which are Moslem, should be annexed to Montenegro, which is Christian, and of a different and hated race. The population were never consulted, had not been engaged in the war, and suddenly finding themselves transferred to their traditional strongly objected. Desultory fighting has been going on in consequence for some months past and the Montenegrins have been roughly used in an unsuccessful attempt to acquire possess sion, by force, of the coveted territory,

Nevertheless, from recent accounts, they seem to have made quite a large collection of Mosion noses and moustaches, it being the habit of these Christians to carry home trophies of this character. The powers of Europe are now try. ing to flud a compromise, and negotiations are going on by which it is proposed to exchange for Piava and Gussinje another district where the inhabitants are Christian, but so far their efforts have not met with much success, and it is not likely that this question will be settled without an Albanian insurrection, w the whole country is opposed to the cession of the proposed districts. The financial question, the eastern Roumelian question, and the changed attitude which the principal powers of Europe occupy relatively to Turkey sines they met at the Congress of Berlin, and the probable effect of that change upon the Turkish empire and the Eastern question generally, must form the subject of another letter. Meantime I have said enough to show that there are a good many sparks lying about loose in the Eastern powder

CHANGING ELECTION LAWS. Several Important Measures Before the House

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The recent decision of the Supreme Court, affirming the constitutionality of the laws providing for the appointment of Federal supervisors of elections, will lead to further legislation by Congress. Mr. Hutchins has a bill before the Judiciary Committee of the House to change the manner of appointing supervisor of election. The appointing power is taken from the Federal Judges and vested in the President and Senate, and the officer must be a resident of the district in which he serve. The Judiciary Committee has reported to the House a bill introduced by Mr. Thompson, which provides that not more than one deputy marshal shall be appointed in any one voing precinct or district by the Marshal of the district in which a city or town may be located, and that no arrests of State election officers shall be made on the day of election. Mr. Carlisto of Kennucky will introduce soon a bill to change the existing invariance soon a bill to change the existing invariance to the conduct of Congressional elections. Mr. Carlisto has not yet finally determined in what shape to put his bill. He will either resommend a change in the time of holding Congress elections, so that they shall not be held on the same day of holding State elections, or he will draw a bill providing that the polling places for Congressional elections aball be situated in different places from the ballot boxes for State officers, and that no Federal election officer shall attend the State voting places in an official capacity. which provides that not more than one deput capacity.

ART NOTES.

One of the most interesting picture sales of he season will be that of the collection of Mr. J. About larger, which will take place on the evenings of to past week it has been on exhibition at the Leavist at callery, where it has been visited by an unusually less number of persons; and the apprehension of a crash st the hall has induced Mr. Avery, in whose charge thems has been placed, to reserve the seats and admit by tickets those who desire to attend. There are about on hundred and fifty artists represented in the collection by works which, with hardly an exception, may be classed as strong and characteristic examples. Among their names are to be found those of nearly all the notable artists of our time; and if the pictures are for the mes part of small size, they have certainly been selected wit excellent judgment for the purposes of a private purphase

will arouse eager competition. There will be an interesting exhibition of victores the vening at the Union League Club, on the occasion of the March monthly meeting. The collections that the Art Committee has made during the winter have far so: passed in merit and general interest those of any previ

The Messra Knoedler & Co have placed on exhibites in their gallery a large and important picture by Cont, one of the finest examples of that master that has been brought to this country.

The Czar at the Requiem of his Dead Guards

On Feb. 19, in the church of the military hos that, a requirem was collaborated in mediate willed by the recent explosion to the side by the etcod the bir plant white side by the etcod the bir plant white the character of the requirem his Majesty the duers killed by the recent explosion to the Winer Passes, side by soile stood the tert plants white collins. Inward like chose of the requestin his Massesy the Engener arrived, necessitated by the Assertation said the first Direct Assertation and the Carles Barrier. During the singup of the Electral Monory, the Carles for in the singup of the Saturnoused to him the officers who were said this summoned to him the officers who were said this in the officers who were said this in the officers who were said this in the place on the tark day, Feb. 17, thin the Lieu weight for their force of the place and congraduated them on their control wears. The reminds me of his last campaign. Then the Carl graduaty visited his wounded soldiers, for sarviving victure of the exhibition in the place, and solds exhibit to each often the force place. The hirst places are sold was housed by the present of the Grand Blace Construction are displaced by the present of the Grand Blace Construction are displaced by the present of the first places are as a single of the first places and the first places are displaced by the present of the first places are as a single of the first places are as a first rate, which were deported the first places and the first places are as a first place and the first places are as a first place and the first places and the first places are as a first place and the first places and the first places are as a first place and the first places are as a first place and the first places are as a first places and the first places are as a first places. The first places are also the places are as a first place and a first place and a first place and a first places and a first place and a first places. The first places are also places as a first place and a first places and a first places. The first places are also places and a first places and a first places and a first places. The first places are also places and a first places and a first places and a first places and a first places.

When upon the people's docket comes the third-term case for trial And the verdict of the jury must decide the nation's fate. Let no illuess, Boscoe Conkling, ne evasion or denist.

Keep you then from stepping forward as the clamman's But be cautions, Roscoe Conkling, how you tell the per-

ple's jury'.
That to lose their rights can scarcely be regarded as a loss, and be careful, wary counsel, not to put them in a fury By remarking that the nation needs a military box.

When you sneer at what you please to term the ghost of When you style the words of Washington a hygone sort of cant, You had better, Brother Conkling, merely as a politician.

Sotreter to what your party may have lost or greed Do not show them how his former terms by years \$2-

That decay which comes in time to every party as of How he tound the party crowded, how he lott it deck-And secured a weak successor by the game of trail

You had better not attempt to glorify this molest rink ant. By relating tales of rescale who have used him as a Tales of free-lom's crucifixien and the parting of our

Tales of broken Legislatures and the sword's treaming Nover tell them how this soldier, who demands a fullet

This a grateful people gave to our minimial Wash-Ban the disvernment according to his royal will and For the joint account of Shepherd, Balcack, Bex 1474

So plerplexing to the plea that none can show you how For so much about the claimant's cause must suff be

Tell the may if they give him not the office he will take it.

And will never, never leave it the his mortal part t dead1